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LOTAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Association Press is at \$1 to \$2 and street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The South and Dishonest Elections. Mr. REPBEN F. KOLB, the Populist candidate for Governor of Alabama at the last election, has averred with much heat that he was beaten by fraudulent practices. He apparently means to declare himself Governor, and his invitation to his supporters to resort to Montgomery on a certain day seems to be a distinct preparation for violence. Mr. Kols, like too many other Populists, has a certain intemperance in his speech, and he may be encouraged to un usual activity by the hope of further aid from the Northern Republicans. The confession or admission of fraud in the casting or counting of the votes has been so common in the South, however, that perhaps Mr. Kola's accusations may be thought to be something more than the howls of a beaten candidate. In the Tenth Georgia Congress district, for instance, where Tom Watson made so hot a canvass, the vote cast this year was so absurdly excessive in proportion to the population that it was impossible not to suspect fraud. Mr. BLACK, the candidate elected on the face of the returns, has been so much impressed with the representations of the Populists that he has agreed to resign next March, and give the district an opportunity to have a square election. Meanwhile, the Georgia Legislature will be urged to pass a ballot law. In Virginia, the Richmond Times and

other journals are insisting upon the need of legislation to prevent fraud at elections, and it seems to be admitted that such frauds are common. South Carolina appears to be permanently insane, and it is difficult to determine how much truth there was in the excited talk of fraud that was heard after the election. In Tennessee, some of the Demoeratic State and county officers appear to be holding back or concealing the returns for the purpose of declaring Governor TURNEY reflected, although HENRY CLAY EVANS, the Republican candidate for Governor, has undoubtedly been chosen.

It is painful to know that there is so much fraud committed or suspected in the Southern States, but a strong public sentiment in favor of protecting the purity of the ballot - manifested; and the repeal of the Force bill, under which the abuses have grown up or gone on unchecked, has made possible a new distribution of political forces in the South, and by increasing political activity increased the interest of every party and faction to have elections honest. The Southern whites are not the kind of men to allow themselves to be cheated with impunity. In States where they are outnumbered by the blacks a provision in the Constitution for an educational or property qualification will he a sufficient protection, if any is needed; and in other States the election methods introduced by the Republicans in 1876 will not be tolerated.

For we must not blame the Southerners too much if they have been corrupted by a most evil example. The theft of the electoral votes of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana by the Republicans in 1876 and 1877, a theft gloried in by the thieves, was on conspicuous and successful not to have for reaching evil results. But the Southern Democrats will share no longer in this heritage of dishonor.

Analyzing the Elements.

By the official returns now at hand Mr. at the recent election. The total vote of the | A professional artist of his class is not like Republican Congressional or legislative an engineer, merely the slavish executor of candidates was 104,000, indicating a Demo- any task a Park Commission may set for cratic vote of 20,000 for Mr. MORTON by electors who withheld their support from the local Republican nominees. How many best to design or to keep their park lands. ther Democrats voted in New York city this year the whole Republican party ticket from top to bottom, there is no way of ascertaining. The results in other States show the number of such citizens to be

Mr. STRONG received 80,000 more votes than did Mr. Morron, or, to be more precise, 29,786. These 30,000 Democrats while supporting the Democratic State ticket, as all Democrats should have done and most Democrats did, voted for a Republican Mayor, who obtained, in round numbers, 50,000 Democratic votes against 100, 000 Republican.

To the total of 50,000 Democratic votes for Mr. STRONG 20,000 were contributed by those Democrats who also voted for Mon-TON, and 9,000 by those Democrats, or professed Democrats, who voted for Mr. WHFE-LEE. Where did the other 21,000 come from? From three organizations: the State or GRACE Democracy, the Anti-Tammany or O'BRIEN Democracy, and the German-American or OTTENDORFER Democracy. Which was the largest? In the Twenty-first district, the candidate for Alderman of the State Democracy and German Democracy polled 496 votes. In the Twenty-sixth district, not far off, the caudidate for Assembly of the German Democracy polled 471. If this was the ratio generally, it would reduce the State Democracy to a subordinate position; but is not, for in the Third district the State Democracy nomince for Alderman received 532 votes out of a total of 7,500, whereas the German Democracy candidate for the same office, Capt. KRUMM. one of Mr. OTTENDORFER's chief aids, received only 126. It is probably a fair inference that the State Democracy and the German Democracy showed about the same foundations of the enterprise. Road and strength at the recent election. But what sidewalks, which vary continually about the anti-Tammany or O'BRIEN grade and width; staircases, balustrades, Democracy ! In the Fifteenth district, on subways, stone work, planting, in locathe vote for Assemblyman, the German tion and character, in short the driveway Democracy and the State Democracy com- as a whole and in every feature can be bined polled 734 votes, whereas the O'BRH'S stamped with that ignorance of art or in vote in the same district was only 70. In difference to utility which makes for vulthe Twelfth district the State Democracy. garity, or with knowledge, elegance, and wisthe German Democracy, and the O'BRIES dom in harmony with the beautiful pleasure Democracy combined polled for their grounds which have grown up in this city un candidate 810 votes out of a total of 7,000. In the Ninth Assembly district the O'BRIEN Democblundering on in park work in the name of racy showed, relatively speaking, greater a never-questioning engineer, instead of instrength than the State Democracy, secur- voking the study of an accredited park deing 279 votes for its local candidate for signer is an imposition on the city no less Alderman, whereas the State Democracy gross because it is grotesque. nominee for the same office had, with Mr. every one familiar with the history of this GHACE's active support, only 123 votes:

have amounted to much numerically, and head of his profession. New York has been the following of each seems to have been about the same.

The battle was between the regular Demo cratic and Republican forces just as heretofore, and as it must be bereafter: but under conditions more favorable, let it be hoped, to the great and glorious Democracy. append herewith, for the guldance of future historians, who have no insurmountable prejudice against the study of official returns, an analytical summary of the result. It shows Tammany at the head of the poll, the strongest political organization in New York even in defeat:

Regular Democrats (Hinz, Grave, and local

Democratic nominees:

Regular Republicans (Montos, Ninoso, and local Republican nominees)
Independent Democratic (Norros, Srnoso, and local Democratic nominees)

Wheelerites (WHEREER, STRONG, and local Dem-

State Democracy (Hna. Srnose, and local

Anti-Tammany Democracy (Hitt., Stross, and

German American Democracy (OTTENDORFER, KRUNN, and victory!)....

Political philosophers will do well to pe-

ruse these figures and digest the lessons

Mr. Olmsted's Visit to the Park Board.

Considering the events of the past year, it

is not surprising that when Mr. OLMSTED

was finally invited, in his capacity of land-

scape architect, before the Park Board on Fri-

day last, he should have heard such a state-

ment as Commissioner TAPPEN's, repeated in

substance by Mr. CLAUSEN, that they were

there "to see what landscape features

can be added to this speedway." If that

sentence had been delivered a year ago, and

had been "It is for this Board to see what

landscape features of this picturesque

tract can be preserved while making

instead of being an anomalous absurdity

It was pregnant, possibly with irreparable

injury to the beauty of the new parkway

and certainly with wanton extravagance in

money and harm to the credit and methods

The majority of the Commissioners have

ventured on a shallow sort of apology for

their obstinacy by trying to create the im-

pression that the driveway statute has been

a factor in it, a proposition in itself extreme,

whether considered either as insincerity or

nonsense. The act establishing the drive-

way prescribes but one condition in its

construction, namely, that the footpaths,

of which there must be one on each side of

the horse track, must be nowhere "more

than thirty feet or less than ten feet"

wide. That simple but important provision,

also, was inserted not as an accidental

caprice of some untrained layman, but in ac

cordance with the conclusions of a qualified

Repeating elaborately the reasons why a

landscape architect, or more plainly and ac-

curately, a designer of parks, a park maker.

should be employed for this work, seems

like insulting the intelligence of the com-

munity. A building cannot be built first

and have its architecture added afterward

without the practical tearing down of the

building. But the public can see how the

landscape architect's services were peeded at

the very first step in making this driveway.

not for the future satisfaction of the æsthetic

sense, but to insure a result throughout

In obedience to some headstrong horse

men, one of whom once proposed to sweep

the western side of the Central Park level

for a speedway on the ground that the

'ugly old rocks" there had better go, the

majority of the Park Commissioners de-

cided not to give the public access to the

water front of the Harlem driveway. Pedes-

trians visiting the driveway were not to be

salary the people pay for knowledge how

and the present occupant of that post knows

it. In this case the park maker said, in

effect: "The idea of shutting up the water

front for no valid reason is inadmissible. It

is a waste of opportunity, a waste of the

land's value, which means a waste of money;

This had no appreciable connection with

"art," as some people think of art. It

sprang from the common sense of experi-

ence, of disinterestedness and loyalty to the

service in which Mr. VAUX was engaged.

Moreover, the exterior sidewalk was not

insisted upon with reference to the enjoy-

ment of the river only. It was to provide

accommodations for the public which one

sidewalk would have wholly failed to pro-

vide. No one needs to have seen the

crowded sidewalks on Seventh avenue

when trotting used to be going on there

several years ago, to know that a foot-

path on either side of the new roadway

ment of crowds, a necessary part of

have prescribed it.

landscape architect's equipment, would

In this plan there was no arbitrary cur-

tailment of the area desired for the road-

way. It merely declared it to be a prin

ciple of designing public grounds that

given such a property, and it being possible

to accommodate two sidewalks together

with the desired road, two would have to

be in the plan. They were not "land

scape features" possible to add to the

speedway after completion. And so at

every step the park designer's judg-

demanded in the interest of practical ar-

rangement, as well as of the artistic senti-

ment which must have its roots in the very

der Mr. VAUX's and Mr. OLMSTED's eyes and

hands. The idea of a Park Commission going

Mr. OLMSTED said at this meeting what

ment, cultivation, and ingenuity

would be desirable. Knowledge of the move-

an abuse of the public convenience, and it

cannot be done with my sanction."

cape architect was thrust to the front.

sensible, practical, and suited to public use

student of the science of park making.

of the Park Department.

speedway" it would have agreed

the first law of park building.

ocratic nominees).

Socialists.

they inculcate.

with

local Republican nominees.

Committee of Five (defective)...

Committee of Seventy (blank).

.104,000

20,000

9,600

7,000

7,000

7,000

1.000

to such a public officer is an affront to the people employing him. At every moment of destruction of the Harlem River bank without Mr. VAUX's supervision, the city, together with its faith-.. 100,000 ful representative, is being made the victim of a vindictive spite, which injures not only the land along the Harlem but the most important traditions of the parks. character and well being of the entire Park Department property are involved in the still continuing abuse of the Harlem River driveway.

Mr. VAUX has served in the capacity of land-

The Men Who Did the Work

In the course of the Evening Post's undeserved castigation of the young fellows making up the enterprising Committee of Five, it flings at them the charge that they are of no consequence whatever because they "have held no office and have never tried to get one," and "have never received

any mark of public confidence." Even if this were true, it would amount to nothing as an indication of the importance of these five young men, and it would not lessen their right to think for themselves and pursue any course which they honestly believed to be to the public advantage. But it is not true. One of these young men is Mr. FULTON McMAHON, a public-spirited citizen who ran for Alderman of the Eleventh district at the late election, under the auspices of Good Government Club D. It is true that Mr. McMahon was not elected, but he received 1,325 votes out of the whole number cast. The Good Government patriots pushed his candidacy with great vigor in order that their numbers and influence might be measured, and certainly they made a handsome showing. Mr. Mc MARON consented to make the run, but not as a forlorn hope, for he did not despair of his election, by any means. The Republican drift, especially in that Republican district, was too strong for him this year, and his unquestionable qualifications to be an Alderman were ignored.

So far, therefore, from being unknown Mr. McManox is better known than a great part of the members of the Committee of Seventy, with whom the pedagogical Post pretends to compare him to his disadvantage. He is a public man who has actually put his political claims to the test of a popular vote. The members of the Committee of Seventy are waiting for appointments merely, at the discretion of Mayor STRONG. It cannot be said of them, even if it could be charged against the Committee of Five, that they "have never tried to get" office. Some of them have tried long, and are trying still. Of the previous Committee of Seventy, if we remember aright, about fifty got offices.

Moreover, it is probable that at the latelection the Good Government clubs represented by the Committee of Five got more votes for the STRONG ticket than did the Committee of Seventy. These young fellows are hustlers, and they went about electioneering with tireless zeal. The old fogies of the Seventy made the deals of which the ticket was the consequence, but they were too rheumatic or too lazy to hustle about for its election. They used Mr. Welling, Mr. McMahon, and their three associates as a pole to knock down their persimmons, and now after having accomplished their purpose, they turn about and deride them as superserviceable little nincompoops.

All the same, we are betting on the Committee of Five. The Seventy are no longer in it.

Can Gas Addicks Be Localized?

We wish to direct the attention of the permitted to walk by the river and to see and Hon, GAS ADDICKS of Nowhere to a certain enjoy easily all that it afforded. And with paper, instrument, or document, called the that issue the elementary function of the Constitution of the United States. The Hon. Gas Addicks wants to be elected a Senator in Congress from Delaware. The Constitution, the makers of which did not foresee the ambitions and the geographical him. In paying the landscape architect his elasticity of the Man from Nowhere, prescribes that "No person shall be a Senator who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen."

Is the Hon. GAS ADDICKS an inhabitant of Delaware within the meaning of the Constitution? Among the various places that he has honored with his evasive presence is Boston. We are informed that he is a member of certain clubs in that town, and that when he was proposed for membership in those clubs he declared, and was required to declare, that he was a citizen of Massachusetts. Is this information correct? Is the Hop. Gas Addicks a citizen of Massachu setts, and not a citizen of Delaware? Hahe a right to aspire to be the successor of Mr. G. F. HOAR or Mr. CABOT LODGE, and has he selected Delaware merely as an immediately more promising field of political in-

vestment? Where is he at, any way? Our information as to the Massachusetts settlement of Mr. Addicks comes from a good authority, but with all respect to its source, we must decline to put any great amount of trust in it. It is likely enough that he is not a citizen of Delaware. It is equally likely that he is not a citizen of Massachusetts. He seems to be a person of vagrant residence and shifting locality, a tramp candidate. He has designs on Delavare, but he may have designs on Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and way stations, if his Delaware

speculation fails. It would be interesting to know to what State the Hon. GAS ADDICKS conceives himself to belong. He is perfectly willing to become a Senator from any State. It is probable that his willingness will be nillied. DANIEL PRATT never got into the Senate. and yet DANIEL PRATT was almost as much of a traveller as the Hon. GAS ADDICKS of

In the early days of Mormonism its mis onaries made so many converts in Hawaii that BRIGHAM YOUNG predicted the setting up of a on kingdom there. Before it could be set up, there were troubles in Utah, through which Hawaii was forgotten, and most of the Hawaiian onverts gave up their new faith.

Within the past two or three years the Mormon missionaries have resumed their labors in ne islands of the Pacific, and those of them in Samos have recently made a surprising repo ess there. If there be truth in what they say, they have converted the souls of nearly 500 of the Samoans to Mormonism, and the new religion is apreading so rapidly, especially ng those of the natives who had previously seen converted to Christianity, that they exsect to win the whole of them. It must be said swever, that the Mormon story lacks Christian

Many of the Hawaiians were induced to accept Mormonism through their liking for its Neither of these organizations appears to city knows, that Mr. VAUX stands at the doctrine of polygamy; but that inducement

twelve apostles of Mormonism recently arrived deprived of his services in this instance for at the conclusion, under military pressure, that the reason, given by a Park Commissioner. the polygamic institution was not divinely or-dained, and must be abolished. We cannot that he was "obnoxious" to the Board. Why he was obnoxious is because he suppose, therefore, that the religion looks as would not put his name to a scheme attractive to the natives of the Pacific isles as absurd on its face and shown conclusively it formerly looked. to be unwelcome to the community which

Should the terms of peace which the belscape architect during the greater part of ligerents in the Orient may agree upon include his professional career. An insult like this the cession of Formosa to Japan, the latter would make a great extension of her insular chain, and would more than ever deserve the name of the Island Empire. The ambition of Japan since, less than thirty years ago, she entered upon her new, and marvellous career as a competitor in modern progress and civilization, has been plainly directed to insular influence and possessions. Formosa is fertile and produces the tropical grains, fruits, and spices. With that island in the line, Japan's chain would stretch from Kamchatka nearly to the Philippines, a distance of something like 3,000 miles.

The new President of Brazil is yet carry ingout the policy of pacification which he pro daimed upon his accession to office. He has secured the resignation of the obnoxious Govrner of the State of Blo Grande do Sal, whom his predecessor had imposed upon the State. He has released a large number of political prisoners. He has warned the army against in erfering in politics. He has won over a number of the rebel chiefs. He has induced ex-President Prixoro to accept a command in the army. He has withdrawn the troops from where their presence had stirred up strife. He has used the means placed at his service for the benefit of repentant insurgents. He is striving to conciliate hostile parties. He favors economy, the reorganization of finances, and the reduction of the army. He has secured a Cabinet which is unanimous in its support of his pacific and conciliatory policy. In regard to the foreign affairs of Brazil, President MORAEN'S course is satisfactory. There is a good prospect of the amicable settlement of

the disputes with Italy and France. Things have looked more promising for Brazil within the past ton days than they had looked at any other time since the republic was established. The new Administration has made a good beginning. We sincerely trust that it will be permitted to pursue its course undisturbed, and that the President's reputation for statesmanship will be justified in his country's history.

A post-election document of a curious kind is printed by our able Jewish contemporary, the Hebrer Journal. It appears that a prominent Jewish citizen of Detroit, Mr. Sig-MUND ROTHSCHILD, speaking in the name of the Jewish people of that place, asked the Democratic Committee there to select a Jew for a public office, of the nature of which we are no informed. The Democratic Committee declined to accede to this request, for reasons which are not stated in the document under notice, but which were doubtless satisfactory to its members. Thereupon Mr. ROTHSCHILD addressed and printed a public letter "To the Jews of De troit," from which we take this passage:

"When I asked for a position for one of our nationality, supported by MARTIN BUTSEL and SIGNUND SINON we did not even get an answer, and when I remarked to one Democratic so-called lender that such a condi-tion would hurt them in the next election, I was informed that our vote could be bought when election formed that our vote could be bought when election day came. I beg of you, for yourselves and for your children, to arouse and show the leaders and the bosses that you cannot be bought; that you will help defeat any party that will not recognize you. We have been misused and insulted by the De bosses in Detroit, and it is time that we call a halt."

The conduct of Mr. ROTHSCHILD in this matter was disgraceful. The language of his public letter was insolent. The threat contained in it deserved the contempt with which it was treated He desired that a man should get a political office because of his religion or his race. He thus tried to introduce into the Democratic party a principle like that which is upheld by the A. P. A., under which a man's religious belief is taken into account when he seeks an official position. It is certain that our intelligent Jewish citizens will never sustain that abominable and dangerous principle. It is undemocratic, unconstitutional, and un-American

The Jewish people of Detroit were neither misused nor insulted by the Democratic Committee's refusal to accede to Mr. ROTHSCHILD's impertinent request. They must rather feel that they were misrepresented and scandalized by Mr. Rothschillo's conduct. We shall not be surprised if they take the pains to check his presumption, and prevent him from ever again nisconstruing their sentiments.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD, while pretending to speak in the name of his coreligionists, says "it is time that we call a halt." It is certainly time for his Jewish fellow citizens in Detroit to bring him to a halt.

There has been a prodigiously large crop of oranges in Florida this year, and the marketing of it is going on at this time. An orange trade expert, who is engaged in the moving of the crop, estimates its extent at over 5,000,000 boxes, or about three thousand million oranges, which is far beyond the crop of any other year Of course a very large part of the crop is shipped to New York and sold here. We ought, therefore, to be able to get oranges at a reasonable price this winter, and all the more reason able in that Florida has competitors anxious to

supply our market. California fruit growers have alwaycomplained of the heavy cost of transporting their fruits by rali to New York. The Florida orange raisers cannot make any such complaint, as the rates for shipping their stock to this market are very low. Yet the Floridians have been beaten by the Californians in the sale of some of the fruits that are grown in both States. tell the Floridians that they must be satisfied with fair profits; and we tell the Californians that, if they would underbid their rivals for our trade, they had better cut their rates to the low We know more here now than we knew some time aco.

We are pleased to learn from an authentic source that the circulation of a good many of our contemporaries in the States of the South has been much enlarged within the past year or two. We hear of country papers there which formerly printed but a few hundred copies printing thousands, and of city dailies which printed less than 3,000, printing between 15,000 and 25,000. We like to hear of the prosperity of the true and honest press everywhere. It is a good sign for the community. It is evidence of the growth of mind, intelligence, and inter est in public affairs. It is favorable to enterprise and to morality. It inures to the common rofft. The existence of a good newspaper in a place is better for it than wealth, but at the same time it promotes the advance of wealth in it. It is a fillip to the soul of the place.

The man who, in this age of the world does not take a good newspaper, a daily paper if possible, is a poor coot, an ignoramus, and a dunderhead; he is far behind the times; he can never catch up with anything. Every woman, too, should read a good newspaper. As for the man or woman who takes an untruthfu or malicious or a faking; paper, he or she takes poison made in hell.

We wish yet more success to our good contemporaries, daily and weekly, of the States of the South. We shall always rejoice to hear of the enlargement of their circulation and their property. A thing of sleep significance to all mankind is the honorable and upright press. It is a light for the world.

One Illinois Democrat Frees His Mind.

From the Freeport Bulletin, Mr. Cleveland mems to have missed his vocation He should have been an undertaker. He proper place is in close proximity to a hearse ambi nodding pom-pons and all the diamai necessories of wos. Ass party leader he is a dismission of the proper place of the proper place. is a dispiriting failure. As director of funeral he is a howling success.

Anxious Inquiry from a Gas Consumer. To run Epron or THE SCX-Mr: What is this hon rable gas addix, which I hear readers of Tuz Sca alking about ? Can I get one? ANXIOUS COSSUME. MITCALF, Mass., Nov. 24.

THE QUESTION OF PREE SHIPS. Mr. Cleveland's Philadelphia Speech Criti-

etsed by Mr. doy of Betrott TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Foreign nations subsidize their great foreign steamship lines; and, not only that, foreign Governments support such lines of steamships because the are immediately convertible into efficient cruisers in time of war, and in time of peace enrich their respective countries by receiving pay for transporting freights, mostly from America. It actually costs these Governments less to maintain these swift steamships by subsidies than to maintain a like number of cruisers, and they are

more efficient than cruisers. Mr. Cleveland, in his recent speech at Philadelphia, shows his ignorance of shipping affairs when be asserts that the St. Louis and St. Paul were built because of a relaxation of our registry laws. His brain does not grasp the idea that but for the Mail Subsidy act passed by Congress the owners of the New York and Paris would never have asked for an American registry for these ships, and thus the St. Paul and St. Louis would not have been constructed.

If Congress would really pass a bill in the sterest of American shipping, it will pass a bill providing for a system of discriminating luties favoring goods imported in American vessels. That is, charge goods imported in foreign ships ten per cent, higher duty than goods imported in American vessels. This would aid every class of American shipping, sprending abroad its favors to the rich and poor alike. It would also increase the revenues of the Government, so sadly needed at the present time. We should have ships and seamen in time of wer, and a large part of the \$200,000, 000 now paid abroad annually by Americans for transportation would be saved to us.

Then, also, the necessity for large mail substdies would be done away with. Such a bili would be a compromise between bounties and free ships. A free-ship law would not aid our marine. It might add a few scattering vessels, but it would not rebuild to If it costs more to operate a vessel under the American flag than inder a foreign flag, the carrying would still be one by foreigners. If Mr. Cleveland advocates free ships, it is because of ignorance

DECROIT, Nov. 23. RICHARD P. JOY.

Southern Planters and Diversified Crops. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note a letter in your to-day's issue from G. Wilfred Pearce of New Brunswick, N. J., which you have headed "Sound Sense as to the South," and to which I would like to make a short reply.

The only conclusion that Mr. Pearce seems to have arrived at is that the Southern planters should be satisfied with their condition ply because on the whole they are better off than are the farmers of the far West and New England States. Some individuals may be able to extract comfort from this fact, but the majority cannot, and it hardly compensates the Southern planters for three unprofitable crops in four.

Mr. Pearce says that the diversified crop idea s as old as the time of George Washington. In is as old as the time of George Washington. In this he may be right, but he goes further and states that "it has been tried with unvarying failures from that day to this," I beg leave to differ with him here, for from personal observation and experience I know that the diversified crop idea or theory, if he wishes—is the only salvation for the Southern planter. To prove this assertion I call his attention to the German settlers in Texas, in the neighborhood of Austin, as an actual and existing example of the good of diversified crops.

as an actual and existing example of the good of diversified crops.

As regards his statement that the greater part of the cotton bed is unsuitable for logs and cattle, I again beg leave to differ. Not only can eattle and hogs be raised for home, or rather personal, consumption, but they can be raised for the market, and profitably at that. Hay, meaning English hay, and clover can also be raised; sometimes as many as three crops in a season. Because the Southern States are particularly suited to the growing of cotton, it does not follow that they are unfit for other products of the soil.

mary should be the growing of cotton, it does not follow that they are unfit for other products of the soil.

Taking the facts into consideration the natural question is, why do not the Southern cotton growers give up some of their extensive acreage to other products? The answer is this. The Southern cotton growers as a whole are almost penniless, and each year's crop is raised on borrowed money. The factors are willing and anxious to advance money on a prospective bale of cotton, but they are exceeding loath to advance anything on other products. Their excuse is that cotton is always marketable at some figure, and always has a value, while other products in such quantities as they are now raised in have not that value, inasmuch as there is no active demand for them. Cotton being the universal crop of the South, every facility is at hand for marketing it, but as regards the other products this is not so. It is certainly discouraging to a plauter to haul a load of hay ten miles to town and then for want of a purchaser have to haul it home again. He recognizes the fact that had his load been cotton lie could at least have disposed of it at some price, whether at a profit or not.

The only remedy the South has is to produce enough of some other product to make it worth while to establish and maintain a market for it, and to rely upon the cotton crop, not for the necessaries, but for profit and next year's capital.

New York, Nov. 'A.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

The Sun's Refining Influence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; For many years in a little inland town I have faithfully read THE SUN. Of late I have been living the city engaged in business, which compels me to be out, whatever the weather. On rainy days, when cars are all overcrowded, my experience has been so remarkable as to deserve special notice, and I isy it before you. Whenever a gentleman has offered me a seat in the car he has been reading The SUN. What more signal proof of the refining rays of The SUN.

Thackeray's Verses on Dr. McCosh

Most persons seem to have forgotten Thack eray's allusion in verse to Dr. McCosh. When the discussion over the Doctor's appointment to the headship of Queen's College, Relfast, was at its height Thackcray wrate in his characteristic trish brogue a poem numporting to be by the hand of Master Molloy Mollony, aged 15. The one-plus stance ruos their opening stanza runs thus

As I think of the insult that's done to this nation Hot tears of recase from no (atures I wash, And uploid in this point to the world's daylistation The serves that appointed Professor McCoch.

Senator Chandler's Newspaper on Senato Higgins of Delaware From the Concord Venitor

Delaware will reelect Mr. Higgins to the United states Senate. His legal knowledge, keen mind, luckey of speech, and energy and courage unsurpassed. make him a most useful and infloential Senator. ought to be a member in the next Senate of the Committee on Foreign Belations, for he is a student of international law, comprehends our relations with oreign countries, and is thoroughly informed cor corning foreign politics. Above all he conican in the country.

Moreover we believe Mr. Higgins will be reelected.

notwithstanding be is a poor man. He cannot go in competition with millionaires in attempts to surround and seduce the small cancus of only nincteen mem-hers of the Delaware Legislature, who will decide the Senatorship, but it is an insult to those members assume that money will either directly of control ten of them. They will wate for because he can serve the State and the Union with credit, and will not some for the money "by reason of anything which he may do to

Wanted-Black Flowers. From the St. Louis Globe I

Pants, Nov. 7. Fame and fortune await the incenas horticulturist who can succeed in producing a flower that is entirely black - a problem that has his erto deflect the efforts that have been made in that direction for more than three centuries past. For notwithstanding the sensational morel of Alexandre Damas entitled "The Black Tulip," there is no such thing as a really black flower in existence, although almost every color and shade of the rainbow are pres-cut in flowers and blossoms. Should, however, any florist succeed in discovering this black swan of hor culture, he could not do better than hie to this there being no capital in the world where are lavished in such quantities upon the dead.

Congratulations from Mr. Oiney,

From the Washington fast, Congressman Baldwin of Minnesota happened to call upon the Attorney General a day or two ago, "Allow me to congratulate you upon your recine

tion," said Mr. Olney pleasantly. Mr. Buldwin looked at the Attorney-General in a re way. "I was redicted," he said, "by a plurality of 10,000 against me-And then Mr. Olney changed the conversation.

Extract from Lowelling's Farewell Address. From the Toroin Capital.
Kansas, sunny Kansas, I must bid you now

You'll walk up to the front again, I can't keep up with you.
The world will go to loving you as it has loved beto selling poultry, you need think of me no more.

NAVAL GUNS AND SHREES.

SEVERAMS.

-Mound City, Mo., has a thirteen-year-old boy who

Won't you come up " said a man who was stand

weighs 247 pounds; and Casco, Me., a twelve-year-old girl who weighs 225 pounds. This may serve to intro-duce them one to the other, and who knows what may

ing on the sidewalk talking with a friend. Twenty years ago he would have said: "Won't you come in P.

The modified form of this invitation is due to the in-

troduction of apartment houses,
—Mr. Carpegle's munificence has given Pittsburgh a
\$1,000,000 litrary building and \$10,000 a year to run

It, but the library is without sufficient income for the

een, so that the city will be slow in receiving the full

-There was a pathetic touch of domesticity at the

coning of some street laborers down town the other ay. Most of the men were scattered in groups about

the sidewalks, loffing and talking, but one sat apert

near the middle of the street, flat upon the newly lake

stone blocks, his wife beside him, sharing his pail and

talking in wifely fashion.

Old and seemingly worn as is the slevice of putting

a picture in each cigaratte package, the demand for such pictures is constant. Little girls beg them of smokers on the street, and hundreds of persons save

them for the collectors of such things. Boys gamble

them for one reason or another.

One of the humors of club life in New York lies in

the absurdities growing out of frequent changes in the staff of servants. Old members find them-

selves challenged as strangers by officious new

bell hors and hall porters, and house committeemen

are driven to despair to find new boys to fit the uni-forms of the boys that are gone. The staff of most clubs usually displays several woful missits.

-Shopkerpers all over New York have the amiable custom of refunding the purchase money on the return of an article unsatisfactory to the customer. For ob-

vious reasons this principle has never been fully ap-

pited to the restaurant business, but a Third avenue

restaurant keeper has done the next best thing. He

makes this alluring announcement: "Try our special

Saints cut only a small figure in the geographical names of New England. They are abundant upon the maps of most of the Southern States save Virginia

and the Carolinas, and they are to be found scattered

over the rest of the country in three or four different languages. It might be a little bard to find in any

calendar the St. Jones of Delaware, the name of a

mall creek familiar to the River and Harbor bills if

There are exhibited in the window of a Third

avenue pawnbroker's shop, along with descarded libles, doubtful diamonds, pistols, musical instru-ments, opera glasses, and other such fuxuries, several

cases containing delicate outfits for administering

hypodermic injections of cocaine and othe drugs

Perhaps they have been the property of patientless physicians, or perhaps of cocaine victims who have

acrificed their dearest possession to assuage the

-Importers are constantly on the lookout for odd things in foreign furniture. Rattan from China

and Japan, rush furniture from India, willow work

from the Azores and hammocks from Mexico and Spanish America have considerable vogue. Even the Orkney Islands have been drawn upon for the deco-

ration of modern American homes, and people can

buy at high prices luxurious and graceful Orkney chairs of wood and wicker, unusual in form and ex-tremely comfortable.

-The Circle, at the southwest corner of Central

Park, is now one of the city's busy spots. Rising from the centre of this open space is the Columbus Monu-ment, erected by the Italians in America. The tracks

nt. The wagon traffic across the Circle is

of half a dozen street car lines skirt the base of the

heavy, and so is the movement of carriages. Bicyclists

are seen here in large numbers and many people

turesque and animated.

—It is not hard to guess why so many men eat ques

tionable food at French and Italian restaurants when

one compares the suavity and seemingly genuine de-votion of waiters in such places with the rough and

ready manners of waiters in native restaurants of

afoot. Day and night the scene at the Circle is

pangs of hunger.

15-cent luncheon. No money unless satisfied."

with them, and folks that are above units ther

purchase of books and the management of the co-

happen later '

benefit of the gift.

There to New a Full Regular Supply of Them, but a Reserve to Advisable, WASHINGTON, Nov. 25,-It does not seem nany years upo that the ordnance factory at Washington was fitted up, and yet it has already nearly completed the entire armament of the war vessels of our navy, built and building.

besides replacing some old-time guns on woolden or iron vessels with modern rifles. The calibres in the main batteries range from the 4-inch to the 13-inch, inclusive, and the total number of guns required to arm all the vessels was 450. The forgings for all these guns except three had been actually delivered up to Oct. I of this year, and 340 of the guns completed, besides seventy-four partly completed. This work, in fact, is substantially ended, except for the finishing of a few remaining guns, which will be ready before the completion of the ships

for which they are intended. The same readiness is observable in regard to projectiles. Enough had already been ordered a year ago to complete the outfits of all the vessels, except the common shell for the 13-inch guns; and competitive tests, as will be recalled, have been made during the past few months with a view to procuring supplies of these last. The various companies which have been manufacturing projectiles for the navy had finished up their contracts prior to Oct. I of this year, with the exception of the Carpenter, which had a little work remaining. The total number of shells ordered up to that time, including both armor-piercing and common shell and shrapnel, for main battery guns, was 83,350, and of these nearly 83,000 had been furnished.

The question has therefore arisen whether work of this character should stop, Commodore Sampson is clearly of the opinion that there should next be provided a reserve supply. both of guns and projectiles, the former being chiefly directed to farnishing the number of guns necessary for the vessels of the merchant marine, which might be fitted up for service as cruisers. One objection to this course which cruisers. One objection to this course which may suggest itself, is that, with improvements in gammaking, other systems of construction might take the piace of the present, so that it would be well to supply only guns enough actually needed now, instead of laying them up in reserve. On this point, however, Commodore Sampson's recent report is emphatic:

Sampson's recent report is emphatic:

From the beginning of the work of reconstruction of the navy the system of gun construction in use has remained one-time of the may the system of gun construction in use has remained one-time of the bureau and carefully considered, but the gun built up of steel forging assembled with shrinkage by heat is still, in the bureau so globo, the strongest, most enduring, and most powerful. An efficient and probably a chesper gun can be constructed on the plan of a chesper gun can be constructed on the plan of a chesper gun can be constructed on the plan of a chesper gun can be constructed on the plan of a chesper gun can be constructed on the plan of a chesper this wide in a construction as offering a means of rapidly arrain, while in case of an emergency. Beyond this, however, the bureau considers no other system of gun construction yet proposed worthy of development at the considers it unwise to cut.

however, the bureau considers no other system of sun construction vet proposed worthy of development at Government expense.

Accordingly he considers it unwise to cut short the work of gun construction until a reserve of all calibres has been created for an emergency. His estimate for a reserve supply of grans for ships of the navy is \$159,558,50, and for such a supply of projectiles it is \$130,000, while the estimate for reserve guns to be used in auxiliary cruisers is \$500,000. Since many fast steam yachts or other craft might be employed as torpedo vessels, it would also seem desirable to have a reserve supply of torpedoes. That, however, is a question to be considered later, since thus far there are not enough torpedoes ready for the regular ships of the navy.

The largest calibre of rifles needed for auxillary vessels taken from the merchant marine would be the 6-inch, and this would be exceptional, the naval calibres being the 5-inch and 4-inch, since these, with smokeless powder, have a very great cases to put guns of these calibres on vessels intended soiely for attacks upon the merchantmen of an enemy, or for similar rervice. The reserve projectiles would, of course, be suited in number to the various calibres fixed upon.

The estimates of Commodore Sampson show that if thirty-three of the most suitable merchant steanships on the Atlantic coast and eight on the Pacific coast should be provided with batteries, the number of guns they could efficiently carry would be six of the 4-inch, besides 377 smaller guns, such as are used in secondary batteries. It is evident that the prompt addition of over forty ships to our available navai resources would be no sight gain in case of war. But for this purpose it is necessary to have in readiness the guns and gun mounts, and it seems wise to keep in operation the plants that supply forgings and the skilled workmen at the gun factory until these reserve armaments are ready. Of course, there will be some guns needed from year to year for the new ships that may be au

Why They Didn't Vote

From the Courier-Journal.

olinder.
"I replied that it was generally understood that the President was not going to vote that

A Startling Combination.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal

A red-haired girl of the name of Hellbrand has been discovered in eastern Maine.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Copenhagen was declared a free port on Nov.

hen the tonnage dues on incoming vessels were about

thermany has decided to build an artificial harbor at

the mouth of the Swakop River, in southwest Africa on the edge of the English Waalfisch Bay territory

the tiovernment and the colonization companies.

In coming down the Upper Congo recently M. de

peans, managed to reach shore and to get to Brazza

Lord Dunraven has just successfully passed the ex-

mation for a yechtaman's certificate, entitling hi

is the same as the master's certificate, except that the four yours' service at sea in subordinate positions is dispensed with, and that the holder can sail no vessel

ave his own. The examination was a stiff one, las

ing three days. Lord Brassey holds a like certificate

From the Chartrense Cemetery in Bordeaux, where

ie was buried sixty years ago, the temains of Fran-isco Gova, the great Spanish painter, are to be re-

noved to his native Saragossa. His fownspeople wish to keep the hody in the crypt of the Church of the Lady of the Pitar, but the Queen has decreed that it

analt rest elitimately in the Church of San Isldro at Modeli. The revival of Spanish painting in this cen-

tury date, from Goya's genre pictures, thered has finally decided to permit gambling ta-

sies to be maintained at the Kursaal, though the

with engacements to pay large specified sums to the hospitals and the town charities the undertaking to pay haif the town taxes and the rost of keeping the establishment lighted and in repair, the rent will

amount tout tenst \$125,000 a year for a season which normally hats six or seven weeks. The puvilege is granted for nine years from 1835. On these withe 2000th auniversary of the birth of time

avus Adolphus of Sweden will be observed by o

der of the Emperor as a public religious holiday throughout Professant Germany. In the Lutherar

dates of thermany the day has been observed as a

oil, the sputher of the house of Hobenzoliern, is re-

membered in these countries only as the Protestant hero, who saved the Reformation in Germany.

law-nut before a Pariacourt. In Issubiatather, Prince

he Princese Menriette. After the collision the Prince out his valet, who had been with him more than thirty

nce on the ground that it was by his order that his

father had gime into the place where he was injured, and after Jerôme's death his son inherited the lawsuit.

Judges, as, being a claimant to the throne, he is for-

Prince Victor caunot appear in person before

adden to enter French territory.

be salling master of his own yacht. The certif

Brazza had a narrow escape from death. His b

ville in safety.

day. Well, neither are we. We are just as

ready manners of waters in native restaurants of like class. The French or Italian waiter remembers one's favorite table, one's favorite dish, and whatever else one may like, and manages to conceal his eager-ness for a tip and his disappointment when it is smaller than he expected. smaller than he expected.

—Jewellers in Park row and along the Bowery have adopted a window illumination that lends greater attractiveness to the rows of diamonds than any number of electric lights. It is a revolving gas jet, with four arms, from the four ends of which the lights four arms, from the four ends of which the lights stream and whiel. The shifting lights artfully bring out all the power of the gems by repeated reflections from the polished surfaces. A few of these lights are seen in tobacco shop windows, where meerchaum pipes are softer under the glow.

pipes are softer under the glow.

Park avenue's western sidewalk is one of the sunniest bits of street, and one of the cheeriest, to be found in all New York of a bright frosty morning in autumn or winter. It is crowded with nurses and sadly overdressed babies up to the hour when the lat-Ex-Lieut. Gov. Marquis tells a very amusing meident of the late campaign, which occurred Ex-lient, Gov. Marquis tells a very amusing incident of the late campaign, which occurred at his Ohio home:

"I never fully realized the influence of example until last election day," said Mr. Marquis. "I have been a working member of the Logan County Democratic Committee for thirty-four years, and, following my usual custom, was out on election day to get our people to the polis. Just outside of town 1 came across four or five Democrats husking in a corn field. "Aren't you boys coming to the polis?" I asked.

"Have you heard whether or not Mr. Cleveland has voted to-day?" was the prompt rejoinder. ter go home to dinner and the midday nap. To the southward, where Fourth avenue begins, there is the pleasing contrast of active business, while over the whole thoroughfare there broods the genial sky empearled with lightly rising vapor from a score o

A book worm or some such creature has left his mark upon a volume of the "British Annual Regir ter" of the year 1810 in a club library of this town. The worm ate its way through seventeen leaves of the volume, and for much of the way its path has outlined something very closely like

crouching figure of a cat, with one ear erect and a "Well, neither are we. We are just as good as he is, and have just as good reasons for staying away from the poils. Besides, said the spokesman of the party, as I was leaving the field. Mr. Cleveland gets \$50,000 a year for being a Remocrat, while we receive \$1.20 per day for husking corn. He can better afford to lose the time to go to the polls than we can." I have no doubt but that a great many Democrats felt just that way about the election corats felt just that way about the election in my cointy remained away from the polls on the 6th." fined until the progress of the worm is marked by single small hole "Many learned physicians here send patients with tendency to consumption far inland," said a doctor but it seems to me unnecessary nine time ten. Throat troubles that lead to consumption are

most frequent on the coast, owing to the dampness of the air and the sudden changes. In most cases patient need only go two or three miles inland from the shore. Residents of Brooklyn Heights have often found that by moving to the 'Hill' or just beyond they have received permanent relief. In New York a patient of mine undoubtedly saved her life by going to live just on the further side of the Orange Mountains." The phrase "stag of ten"—that is, a stag having ten prongs or tips to his antiers-used by the old writer

20

as a synonym for a noble creature in its prime, would signify an animal wholly juvenile when compared with the buck recently shot by a hunter in the Hoach ver region of Maine. This woodland natriage which was toothiess, bore antiers each of thirty-two tips, which, by forest tradition, would establish his age at thirty five years. That this animal should have urvived to such an age seems an indication that the Engineers will be sent immediately to survey the site, the cost of the expedition being shared equally by beaats that prey upon the species, such as the wolf and panther, are still infrequent amid the general abundance of game in the Pine Tree State. on a rock and sank in two minutes, three of his Euro-pean companions were drowned, and his papers and collections were lost. De Brazza, with two other Euro-

-Navai officers sometimes complain of the publicity given in the Nu-y Eculater to the amount of their pay: but, as a matter of fact, only persons acquainted with the allowances of one sort or another made in lieu of rations and for longevity service can arrive at the exact amount of an officer's pay from the Register. A asual examination of the pay table shows only a few general facts that must be considered in connection with individual cases to obtain a notion of ar pay. Then the mere amount in dollars and cents to deceptive, because few persons know what are the ecessary expenses of an officer and what a proman is able to save by reason of free quarters and the

mess system.

—" Dropping dead "is the somewhat startling title of the favorite east side method of shaking dice for drinks and other stakes. Five dice are used, which the player throws to a finish, those which fall so deuces and fives during the successive casts being set aside as "dead," and the throw in which they occur not counting. When all the five dice have been "killed" the next camester takes his turn. This mode dicing has superseded the throwing of "horses" on the east side, and a sight to be expected on enter-ing any saloon in that quarter is a row of men braced against the har or grouped about a table ratiling the ory cubes, each player intensely solicitous for the

longevity of the dice as his turn comes to things,

"Some persons to ake change rapidly," said a man,
and some are slow about it. It depends a good deal on the amount of money the person handles; the larger the amounts the quicker and surer the change maker is likely to be. Thus, when I bought a paper the other day in City Hall Park of a very small newsboy with a limited stock and handed him a nicket he counted out the pennics in change into my hand one, two three four with great gravity. A nickel was not a novelty to nim, but it was a cola larger than he was commonly accustomed to handling, and it was im-portant to him that he should make no mistake about t; the overpayment of a single cent in change would can, of course, the impairment of his capital to that

States of terminy his may has been observed as a feast for over lifty years, through the influence of the tiustay Adolf stift, a noticely for the spread of evan-getical destrines. The "Lion of the North," the victor of Leipnic, the founder of a Swedish power an German will the victor of the house of Hotsman stillers. My Italian neighbors," said a suburtan resident, "amaze me by their strength, industry, and bounds, i medded to an Italian woman the other day as I started for a walk in a bit of woodland, and soon or Victor Nupeleon is the defendant in a strange found that she was calling me back. I to not, and she pointed to a creat bundle of firewest, including allows seven feet long and fully three inches in allanjecome komparte, was chaning from Ostend to hover on the Comtesse de Flandre, when she was run line by the Princesse Heuristie. After the collision the Prince She wished me to help her put the burden on wait. Having adjustes the chila that was to proyears, into the cabin to fetch some of his property, when the steamer's botler explosted and the valet was mortally sounded. His son brought a suit against the the recaip she stood the bundle on end, present test her scalp, and scool the number on end, precess her head against the bundle at a point mear time centre of gravity, and hade nor lift the lower end. I did so, and the woman straightened up with a sranker, time couls of her neck standing out with the strain. Some thing warned her that site was undertaking too much, and bidding me stand aside she edged from under the bundle and let it fall to the ground. It must have weighed fully seventy five pounds."